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The New York Times

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

The New British and French Cabinets



GENERAL ROBERT GEORGE NIVELLE
The New Commander in Chief of the French Armies in France

(Painted by Jean Baptiste Guth, from L'Illustration.)

The Rallying-Ground of Revolution in Greece



A cafe of Saloniki decorated with portraits of Venizelos, with the flags of Greece and the Allies, and with sentiments favoring the Greek revolutionists.



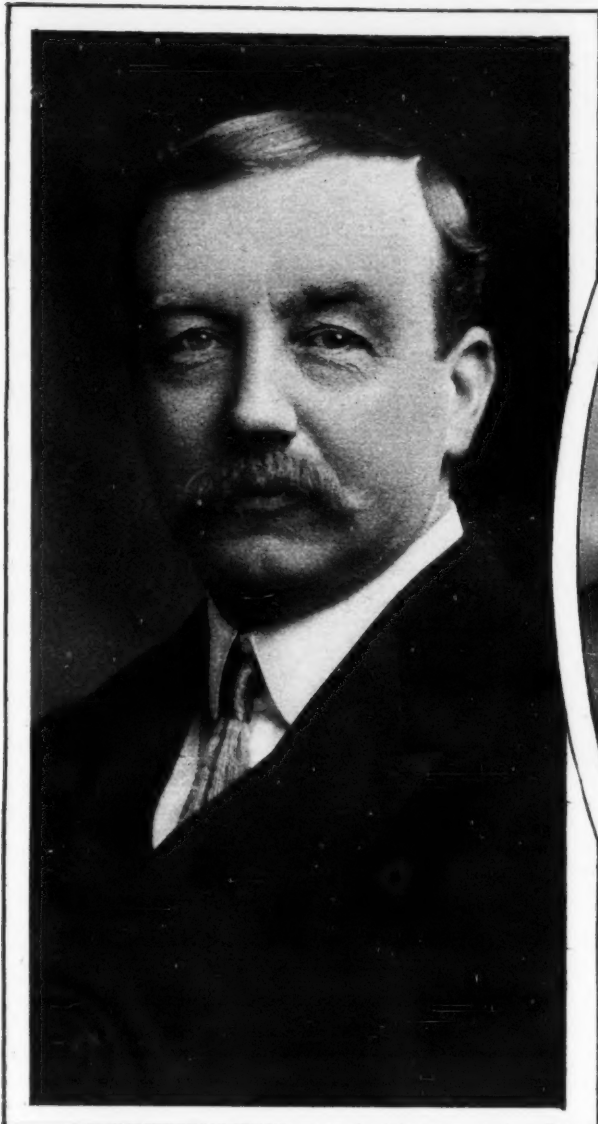
General Danglis and Admiral Condouriotis, (at left,) the respective army and navy leaders of Greece, who have joined the Venizelists in Saloniki.



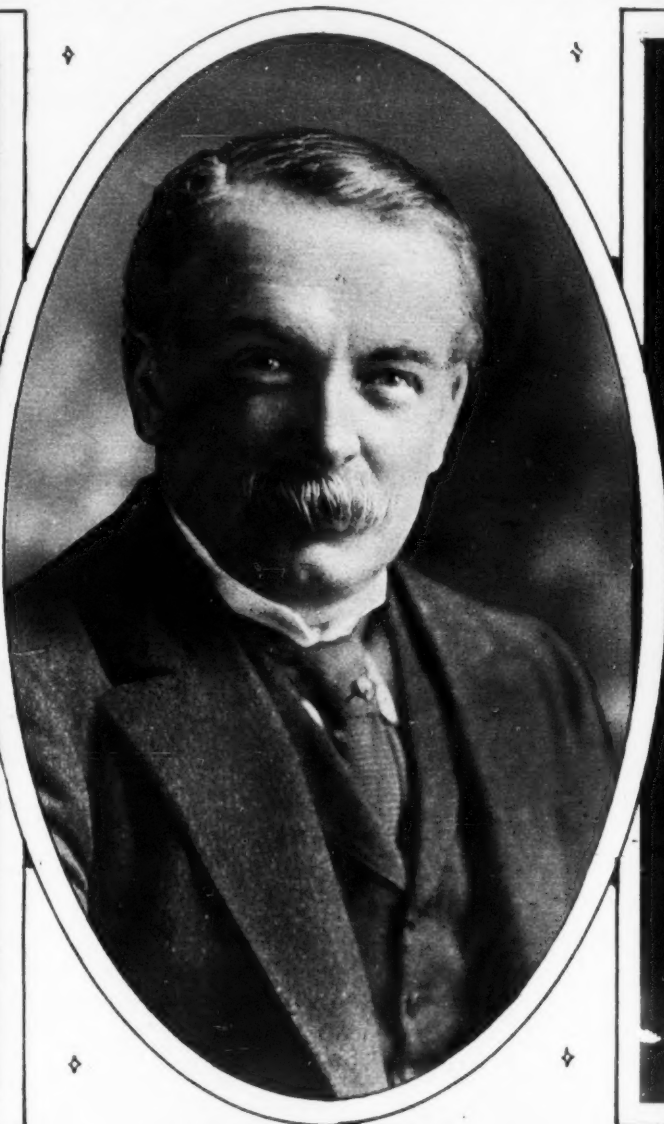
The headquarters of the Provisional Government at Saloniki; the gateway is decorated with portraits of Venizelos, its leader.

(Photos from Root Newspaper Association and Underwood & Underwood.)

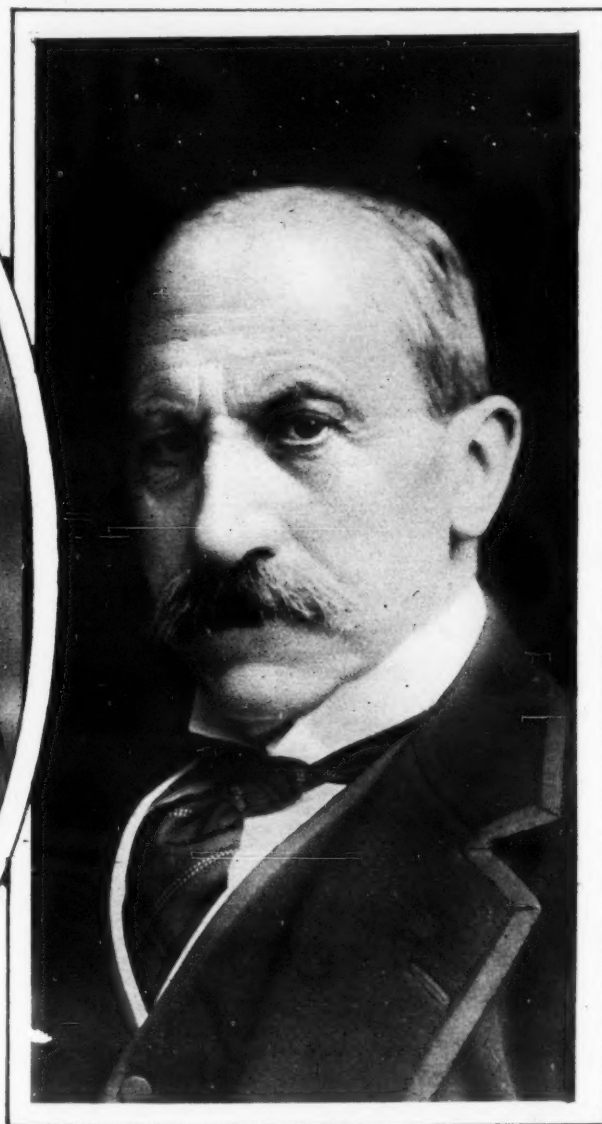
The New and the Old Premier and the War Council



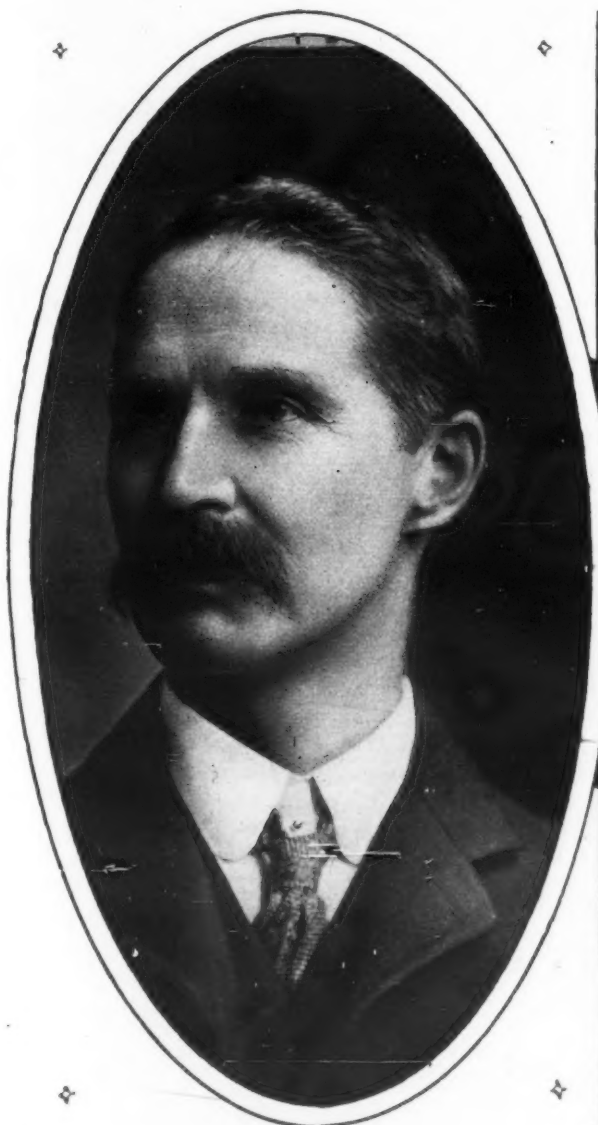
ARTHUR HENDERSON,
Member of the War Council without
portfolio.



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE,
The new Premier and the "Man of the
Hour" in England. His remarkable rise
from the humble ranks of the Liberal
Party forms one of the most romantic
chapters in British political life.



LORD MILNER,
Member of the War Council without
portfolio.



ANDREW BONAR LAW,
Chancellor of the Exchequer; to be Gov-
ernment leader in the House
of Commons.



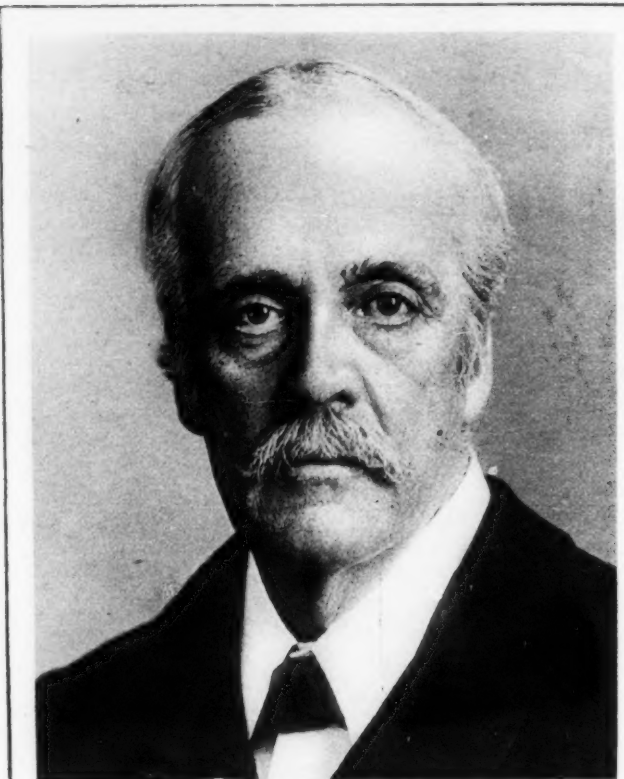
HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH,
The ex-Premier and leader of the Lib-
eral Party, whose Government was over-
thrown largely through the vigorous op-
position of Lloyd George.



EARL CURZON,
Lord President of the Council; to be Gov-
ernment leader in the House
of Lords.

(Photographs from P. S. Rogers and Central News Service.)

Prominent Members in David Lloyd George's New Cabinet



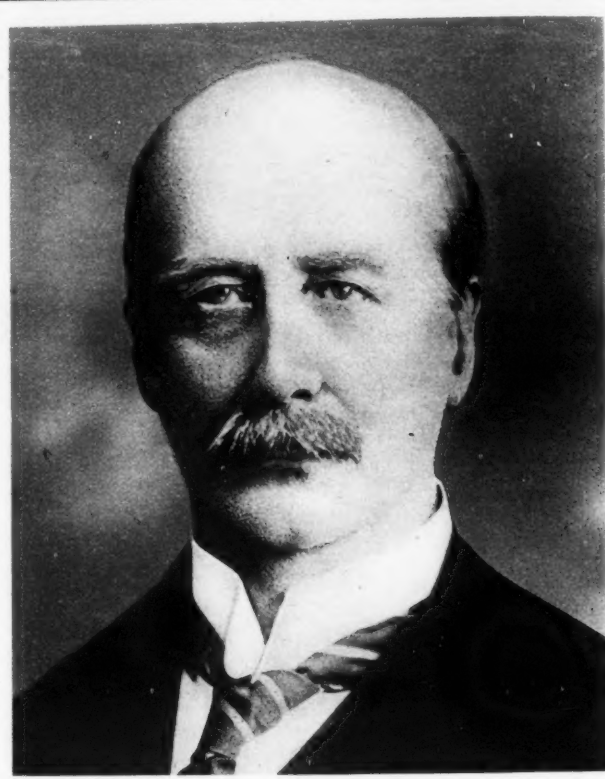
ARTHUR J. BALFOUR,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, the new British Premier, announced last week the personnel of the new Cabinet which he has selected to help him conduct the British Government and with which he proposes to push the war to a success for Great Britain.

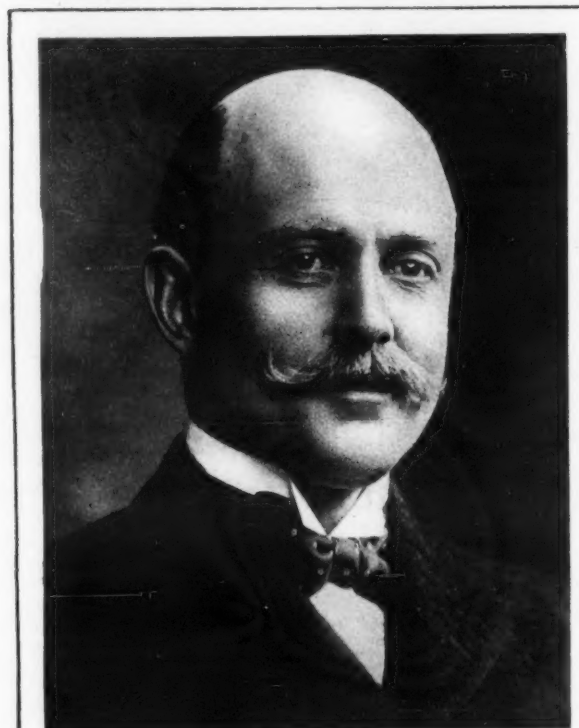
The Cabinet consists of thirty-three members, including a War Council of five members, to be supreme in all matters pertaining to the conduct of the war. The members of this council are shown on the preceding page. A few facts concerning these men and the more prominent of the twenty-eight other Cabinet members are given below.

Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, resigned from the Asquith Cabinet, in which he held the post of President of the Board of Education, on Aug. 8 of this year. On Nov. 8 he was appointed Minister of Pensions, a newly created post made necessary by the war. He started life as a molder, and has been a member of Parliament since 1903, and during 1908-1910 was Chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party.

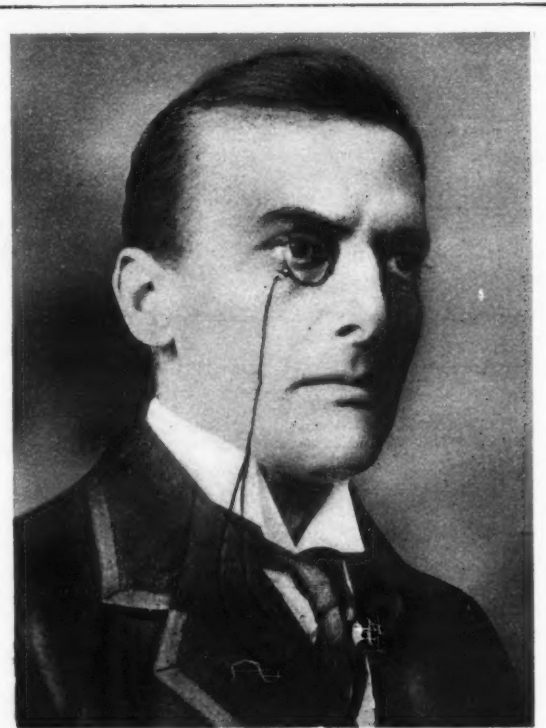
Lord Milner, who was among those mentioned as successor to Lord Kitchener as Secretary for War, has long been identified with Egypt and South Africa. He has had a distinguished



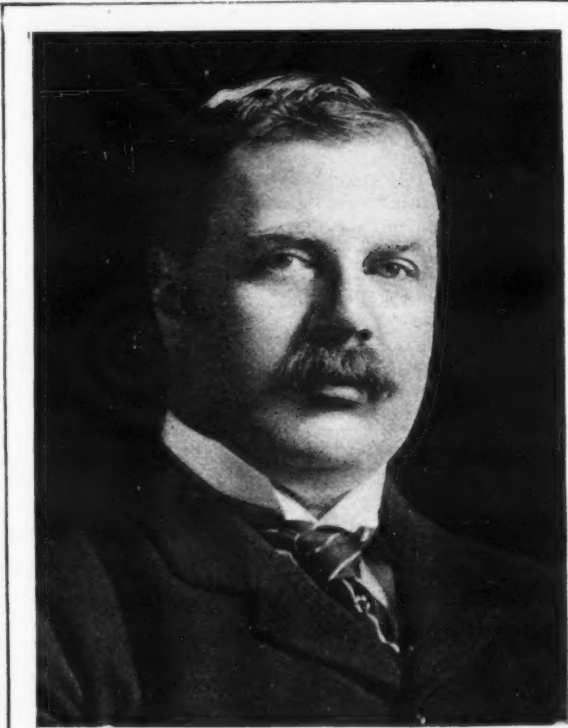
SIR GEORGE CAVE,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.



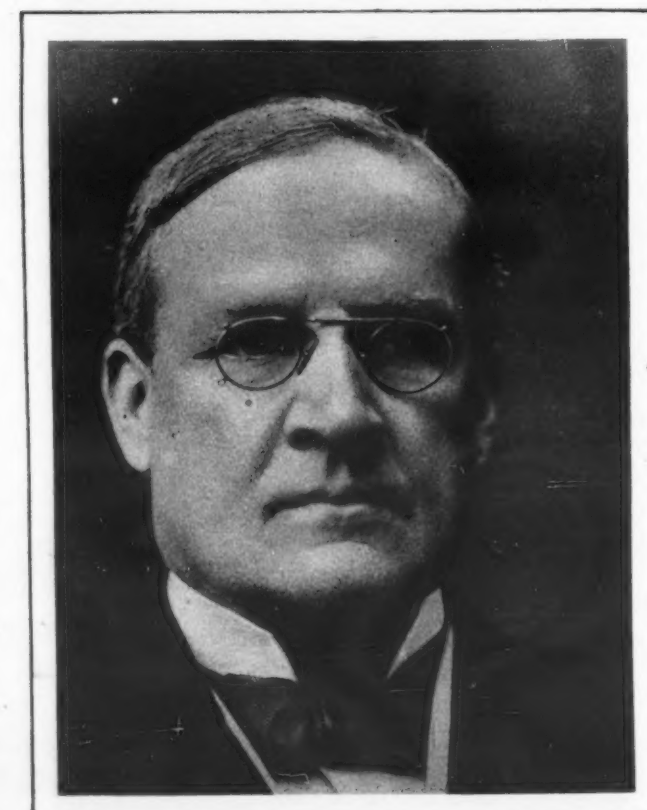
WALTER HUME LONG,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.



AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN,
Secretary of State for India.



THE EARL OF DERBY,
Secretary of State for War.



BARON RHONDDA,
President of the Local Government Board.

record as a colonial administrator, and he has been one of the leading advocates of conscription. He is of the Union Party.

Andrew Bonar Law, who has been a member of Parliament for sixteen years, was an iron merchant. He was born in Canada, and is the first colonial to head the Unionist Party. Mr. Law was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Coalition Cabinet formed last year after being leader of the Opposition in the House of Parliament since 1911.

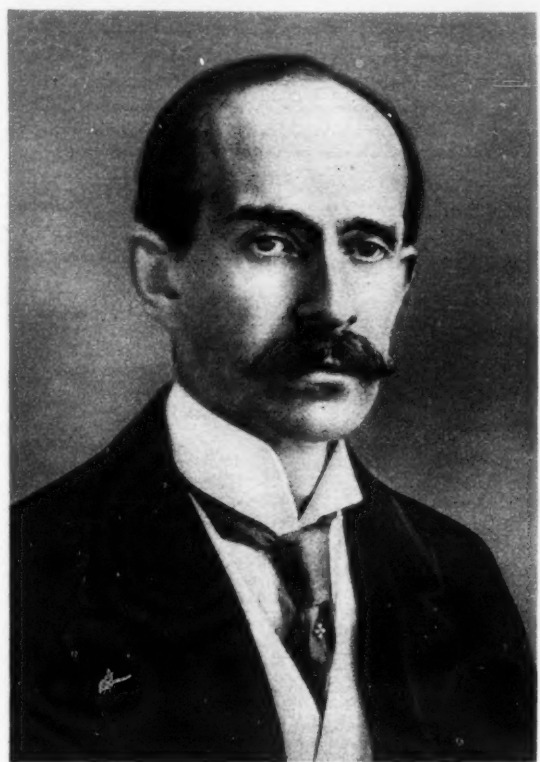
Lord Curzon, who is 57 years old, has had long experience in foreign affairs, his most important post being Viceroy of India, where he served during 1899-1905. Prior to this he had been Under Secretary of State for India, and later for Foreign Affairs. He has been Lord of the Privy Seal of England since 1915. Since the beginning of the war he has been active in the recruiting campaign. He is a Unionist.

Arthur James Balfour, who was Foreign Secretary from 1878 to 1880, was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty on May 26, 1915, after serving in Parliament for forty years. He became Unionist leader of the House of Com-



SIR ALBERT STANLEY,
President of the Board of Trade.

Men Who Will Help Lloyd George Run the Government



LORD ROBERT CECIL,
Minister of the Blockade.



JOHN HODGE,
Minister of Labor.



SIR EDWARD CARSON,
First Lord of the Admiralty.

mons in 1891, and during 1902-1905 was Prime Minister.

Lord Derby, who was appointed to take charge of recruiting on Oct. 5, 1915, at the request of the late Lord Kitchener, later became War Secretary. He has served also as a Lord of the Treasury, Financial Secretary of the War Office, and Postmaster General. He belongs to the Union Party.

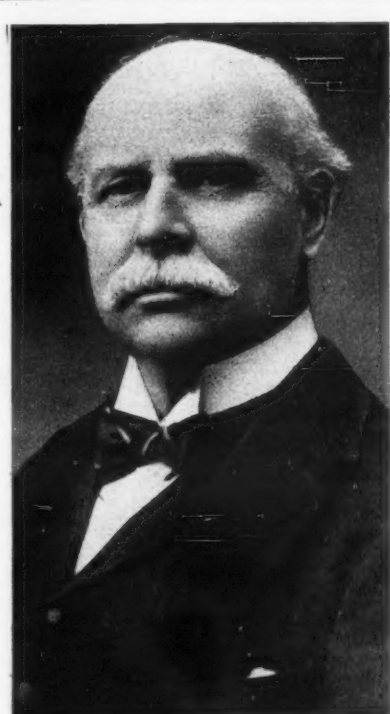
Sir Albert Stanley is General Manager of the underground railway system of London. He was educated in American technical schools, and for a number of years was the manager of the street railways in Detroit and of the Public Service railways in New Jersey.

Sir Edward Carson, who served as Attorney General in the former Coalition Cabinet, has long been identified with Ulster as the North of Ireland leader. Sir Edward resigned from the Cabinet on Oct. 19, 1915, because he found himself at variance with the rest of the Cabinet on the Balkan policy. He also represents a Unionist constituency.

Baron Rhondda, before his elevation to the peerage in December, 1915, was David A. Thomas, head of the Cambrian coal combination, and was known



GEORGE N. BARNES,
Minister of Pensions.



BARON DEVENPORT,
Food Controller.

as "the British Coal King." He was sent to the United States to represent the Munitions Department of the British Government in the United States and Canada. On his return to England he was created a Baron. He is a Liberal.

John Hodge is Secretary of the Steel Smelting Amalgamated Association. He is a member of the Labor Party.

George N. Barnes is from the Black Friars division of Glasgow. He has devoted much time to the promotion of old age pensions and better allowances to soldiers and sailors. He is on the Government's Committee for Soldiers' and Sailors' Pensions and Allowances. He represents the Labor Party.

Baron Devenport, the new food controller, is Chairman of the Port Authority of London, and has also held the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. He was formerly head of a large firm of tea importers. He is a Liberal.

Henry E. Duke has been Chairman of the Royal Commission on Defense of the Realm Losses since 1915. He succeeded Augustine Birrell as Chief Secretary for Ireland and is now reappointed. He is a Unionist.



SIR HENRY E. DUKE,
Chief Secretary for Ireland.



SIR FREDERICK E. SMITH,
Attorney General.



BARON WIMBORNE,
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

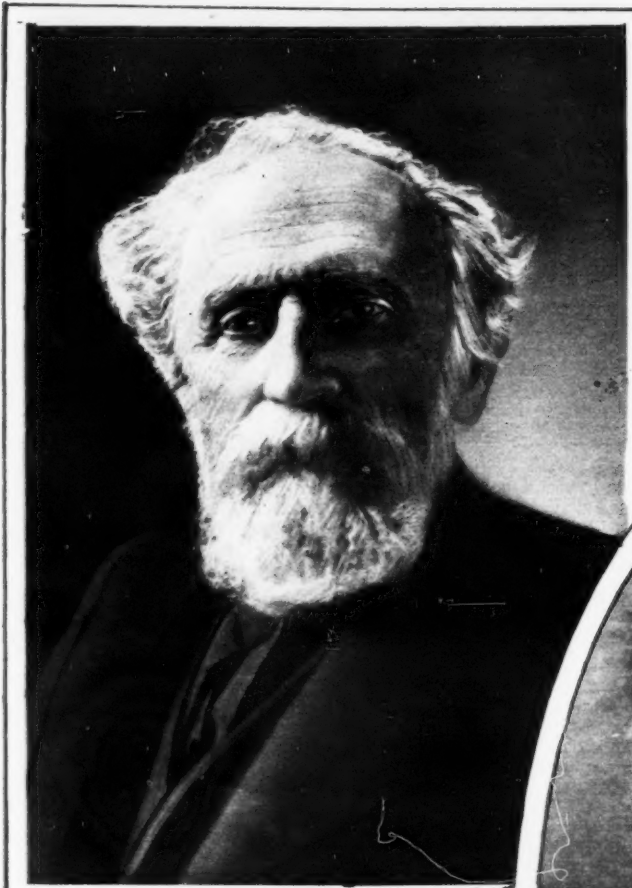
(Photographs from P. S. Rogers, Central News Service, Bain News Service and American Press Association.)

When the French March Past With Their Prisoners



Through a little village behind the Somme fighting front marches this French escort with a large troop of German prisoners—and the few villagers, civil and military, delight in the sight.

France's New Cabinet and War Council



ALEXANDRE RIBOT,
France's Finance Minister, who remains with the new War Council.

Following quickly the new Government in England, France took similar action Dec. 12. Premier Briand remains at the head, but has a special war council of five members. General Nivelle, commander at Verdun, succeeds General Joffre as commander in the field. General Lyautey, new Minister of War, is the chief new accession. He was Governor of Morocco, and is regarded as a genius in organization. The new Government is expected to push the offensive at once. General Joffre heads the new allied War Board.



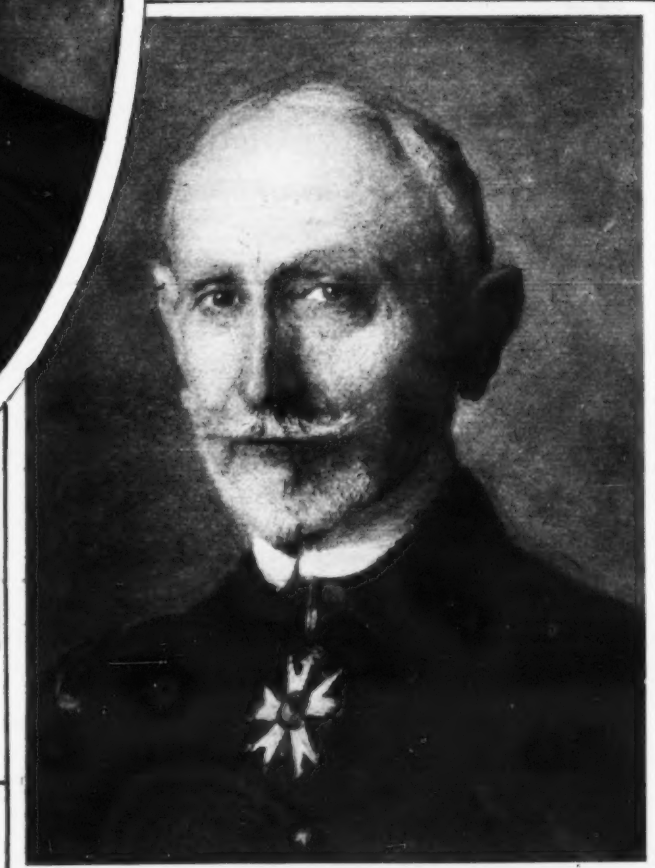
ALBERT THOMAS,
Minister of Munitions and Transport, whose record has been brilliant.



ARISTIDE BRIAND,
The Premier of France, the statesman well beloved and admired by all the country.



GENERAL LYAUTEY,
Former Governor of Morocco, new Minister of War.



REAR ADMIRAL LACAZE,
Minister of Marine, a holdover from former Cabinet.



GASTON DOUMERGUE,
Former French Premier, new Minister of the Colonies.



LOUIS J. MALVY,
The holdover Minister of the Interior.



RENE VIVIANI,
Premier at outbreak of war, new Minister of Justice.



ETIENNE CLEMENTEL,
Holdover Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

Rumania's Disastrous Campaign: Here Are



On the Western front; evidently the men had not yet learned to keep under cover.



In a communication trench; compare this poorly constructed Rumanian trench with those on the French front.

Rumanian and French officers conferring together

(Photographs from

THURSDAY,
DECEMBER 21, 1916

re New Pictures from the Rumanian Front Lines



Reserve troops moving to support the first Rumanian line in Wallachia.



Rumanian tactics have been ridiculed in Berlin.

A Rumanian gun under way in the Dobrudja; one of the Rumanian difficulties has been a lack of artillery.

Where the Swiss Guard Their Neutrality, and the Alsace Frontier



A SWISS SOLDIER ON GUARD AT AN OBSERVATION POST WHERE AN UNBROKEN VIEW MAY BE HAD ACROSS THE FRONTIER OF ALSACE.

(Undervood & Undervood.)

Mending Broken Soldiers at One of Europe's Beauty Spots



CONVALESCENT GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR RECUPERATING AT BEAUTIFUL LAKE LUCERNE, IN SWITZERLAND.

(Underwood & Underwood.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

As Seen From a French Military Aeroplane



(Photograph from
Underwood &
Underwood.)



Many photographs of the trenches taken from air-craft have been published in the MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, but this picture is unique in that it was taken from a plane flying very close to the ground, and especially in that it shows the soldiers actually in the trenches which lay immediately beneath the operator. The place shown is Soyecourt, a little village of the

THURSDAY,
DECEMBER 21, 1916

ne: A Section of the German Line in France



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es which
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Somme, then in the possession of the Germans. They are German troops who are shown in the trenches. That these positions have been well shelled by the Allies is evidenced by the shell holes which pit the entire field. One shell from an allied battery has just exploded, near the centre.



The illustration by F. Allard Poirier accompanying the special translation of Emile Verhaeren's poem, "To the Young Soldiers Who Have Died," published in our last issue, was reproduced from the Paris journal *Les Annales*. Credit to this effect was omitted through error.

The Sentry Here a Lonely Vigil Keeps



AN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FRONT LINE RUNNING THROUGH THE VERY CREST OF AN ALPINE PEAK, WITH A HUNGARIAN SENTINEL ON GUARD.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

The Mission from Mecca; Mussulmen in Paris



Moslems who have come to Paris from the City of Mecca being conducted on a tour of a French munition works.
(Root Newspaper Association.)



In official session at Paris: the Mohammedan mission sent by the Sherif of Mecca to enter into negotiations with the Entente Allies.
(© A. P. A.; from Medem.)

WHEN WINTER COMES TO THE TRENCHES

THE third Winter, the third Christmas, descends upon the men in the trenches with no certainty that it may not be followed by a fourth. There will be plenty of hardship, plenty of privation, the more so because all the nations are beginning to feel the shortage of food. But many of the sufferings of the first, and even of the second, Winter will be avoided; experience has taught much and foresight has accomplished much. There has even grown up a system of comparative well-being, comparative comfort; and most of the belligerents agree that their men are, on the whole, much

healthier and sturdier, and therefore much better fitted to face hardship in the trenches, than they were at home. The men themselves say the same thing.

The constant repetition of that phrase, "the trenches," may remind us of the outstanding fact in contemporary war that all artificial defences have completely broken down before the huge

modern guns; it is merely a question of getting the guns concentrated, and everything tumbles to pieces. So that all belligerents have been driven to the one unassailable and invulnerable defense: Mother Earth herself, which they try, by modern trench digging, to put between them and their adversaries. Mother Earth is the last remaining shel-

ter, the only thing that cannot now be shot to pieces. Therefore, on all fronts and on both sides of every battle line men have burrowed deep and ever deeper into the earth. That has its compensations, for a burrow beneath the earth is cool in the heat of Summer and passably warm in the depth of Winter. Indeed, we may all come to take a hint from these modern cave dwellers and add a subterranean story to our houses for the extremes of both Summer and Winter, thus going back to very early days in human history; and it is odd that, in that very Somme valley where the hardest fighting of the



WINTER INDEED! FRENCH OBSERVATION POST IN THE VOSGES; ON THE WATCH FOR ENEMY AEROS.

(All Photographs in this article from Underwood & Underwood.)



PREPARATION FOR THE WINTER; AN AUTUMN PROSPECT IN A FRENCH ARTILLERY PARK, WEST FRONT.

war has been waged, where some of the earliest camps in Europe, of prehistoric man; and exactly the same inducement, probably, led them thither: the extreme ease with which fairly comfortable caves can be scooped out in the soft, chalky soil.

Some of these subterranean dwellings are marvelously elaborate, with all modern conveniences. Perhaps the most striking advances in underground comfort were made on the Carso, a limestone plateau of natural caves. At Adelsberg, not very far from the present battle line of the Austrians and Italians, there is a series of wonderful natural caverns, one of the great show places of the Austrian Empire, as the Mammoth Caves of Kentucky are with us; and in these caves were long ago installed regular banquet halls, with fine kitchens and wine cellars, electric lighting, and even short trolley lines. Probably the Austrians and Hungarians fighting a few miles to the west of them got the hint from the Adelsberg caverns and fitted out natural and artificial caverns on the Carso fighting line in imitation, and the practice soon spread to the other battle zones. At any rate, underground homes, and even churches, fitted with electric lighting are now found at a good many places on the different fighting fronts. A good deal of comfortable furniture has been added, especially in the quarters of the higher officers, so that some of them will be almost as snug, and better sheltered, perhaps, from the chilly blasts of Winter, than they would have been in regimental barracks, or even in their own homes.

But these buried hotels are the exception; as a rule, the quarters of the men are rude and crude enough; not many



THE BAD SEASON SETS IN ON THE FLANDERS LINE.

shades better than the famous paleolithic caves of France, while in many of them one finds another very striking point of resemblance, the walls are adorned with fresco paintings and low-relief sculptures, altogether similar to those which, in Southern France and Northern Spain, have given us such an astonishing insight into the life and the high artistic development of the men of the old Stone Age.

Living beneath the earth has its one great advantage—a temperate climate; but it has its startling disadvantages, also: man is not the only burrowing animal, nor the first of them; and as soon as he burrows he begins to come into unpleasantly close contact with the older inhabitants.

To begin with, there are the earthworms. Imagine one of the French soldiers or officers in his subterranean burrow, seated precariously on a limping chair that has, perhaps, changed hands more than once with the ebbing and flowing fortunes of war. His den is lit, or half lit, by a cheap candle stuck in a niche in the clay wall; he is eating, with a touch of whimsical self-pity, some cold fried meat or cold potato soup, luxuriously served on a tin plate. Suddenly a speck of earth tumbles into the plate beside his fork. He looks up; a tiny worm is dangling from the roof, perilously poised above his plate. There is only one thing to do, and a very disagreeable thing it is: he strikes a match and toasts the unfortunate worm gently—with the result that it draws back again into Mother Earth, as rapidly as may be. It is said that the consumption of matches for this one purpose in the trenches is immense. This gentle worm toasting has even been a pastime in some of the tediously long night watches; and it is curious that the men who a few hours before were wielding bayonets with deadliest



IT IS WARMER UNDERGROUND! ENTRANCE TO A FRENCH UNDERGROUND SYSTEM, AT CARENCY, CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS.



HOME A LA POILU! AN UNDERGROUND BARRACKS ON THE BANKS OF THE MEUSE.



ON THE ITALIAN FRONT; WINTER QUARTERS OF THE THIRD LINE, AT VERMIGLIANO.

effect, and who will do so again in a few hours, are careful not to hurt the worms; merely a gentle warmth, to make them wriggle and disappear.

Into the highly developed underground houses the worms no longer come; but there are still plenty of moles in the earthworks; they burrow ahead in their blind way, come out suddenly, topple down, and are trampled on by the passing soldiers. Indeed, so plentiful is the supply of moles and shrews in the connecting trenches that every one of them has its "mole gatherer," chosen from among the soldiers, whose duty it is to harvest them in the gray of the dawn. And, as in these armies all former distinctions of occupation are obliterated, a former banker or priest may find himself set to mole gathering, and do it admirably well. And there are innumerable mice, drawn thither by the wonderful supply of crumbs, of crusts, of fragments of every kind of food; mice in the tenth or twentieth generation now, born and bred to the trenches and firmly convinced that they have been there since the world began. When the complete history of the war comes to be written, if that ever happens, there will be a special chapter for these small deer, who have beguiled many a weary Winter hour for the watchers in the trenches. The prison flower of Picciola, the traditional spiders, will have their successors in the moles and mice of the Somme.



JUST BEFORE THE SNOW CAME! A DREARY ASPECT ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN PICARDY.

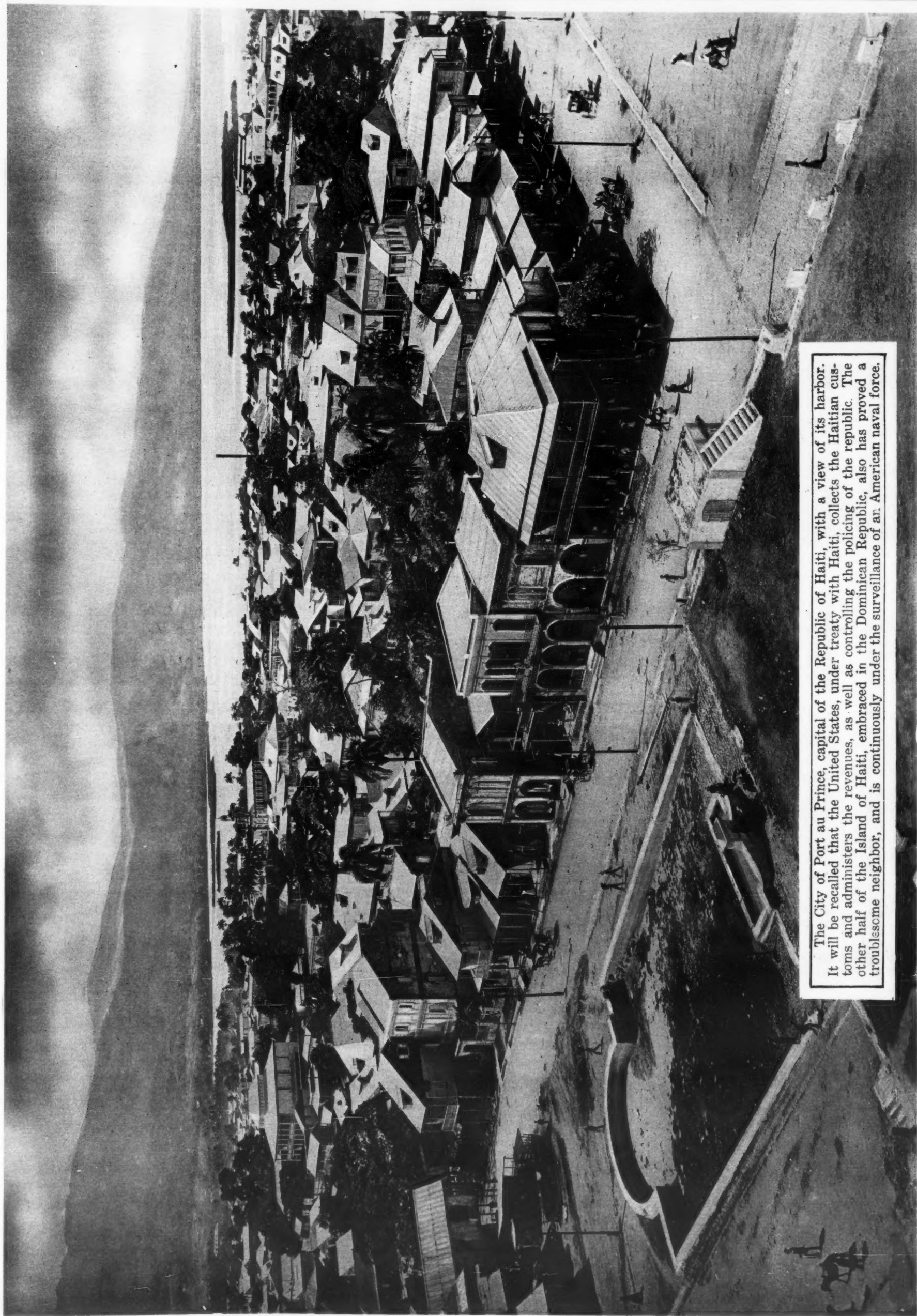
Here Is "The Finest Harbor in the West Indies"



This new photograph affords an unusually fine view of the harbor of St. Thomas, on the island of that name in the Danish West Indies. A part of the capital city of Charlotte Amalie is seen on the main shore. Now that the Danish opposition to the sale of their West Indian islands has disappeared transfer of the islands to American ownership seems assured.

(© Brown & Dawson.)

One of the Trouble Centres on the Island of Hayti



The City of Port au Prince, capital of the Republic of Haiti, with a view of its harbor. It will be recalled that the United States, under treaty with Haiti, collects the Haitian customs and administers the revenues, as well as controlling the policing of the republic. The other half of the Island of Haiti, embraced in the Dominican Republic, also has proved a troublesome neighbor, and is continuously under the surveillance of an American naval force.

A Statue of One President—the Flag of Another



Two views of the new statue of Abraham Lincoln just completed by Mr. George Grey Barnard, the eminent sculptor. Mr. Barnard made the statue for Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft, who will present it to their native city, Cincinnati, Ohio. The figure is fourteen feet in height, and it represents five years of labor by Mr. Barnard. In the studio of the sculptor in New York City the statue has been placed on public exhibition. Prominent physical characteristics of the Great Emancipator have been faithfully reproduced by the sculptor; especially featured are the characteristic large hands and feet of Lincoln.

(Photo by Perry Studio, from Central News.)



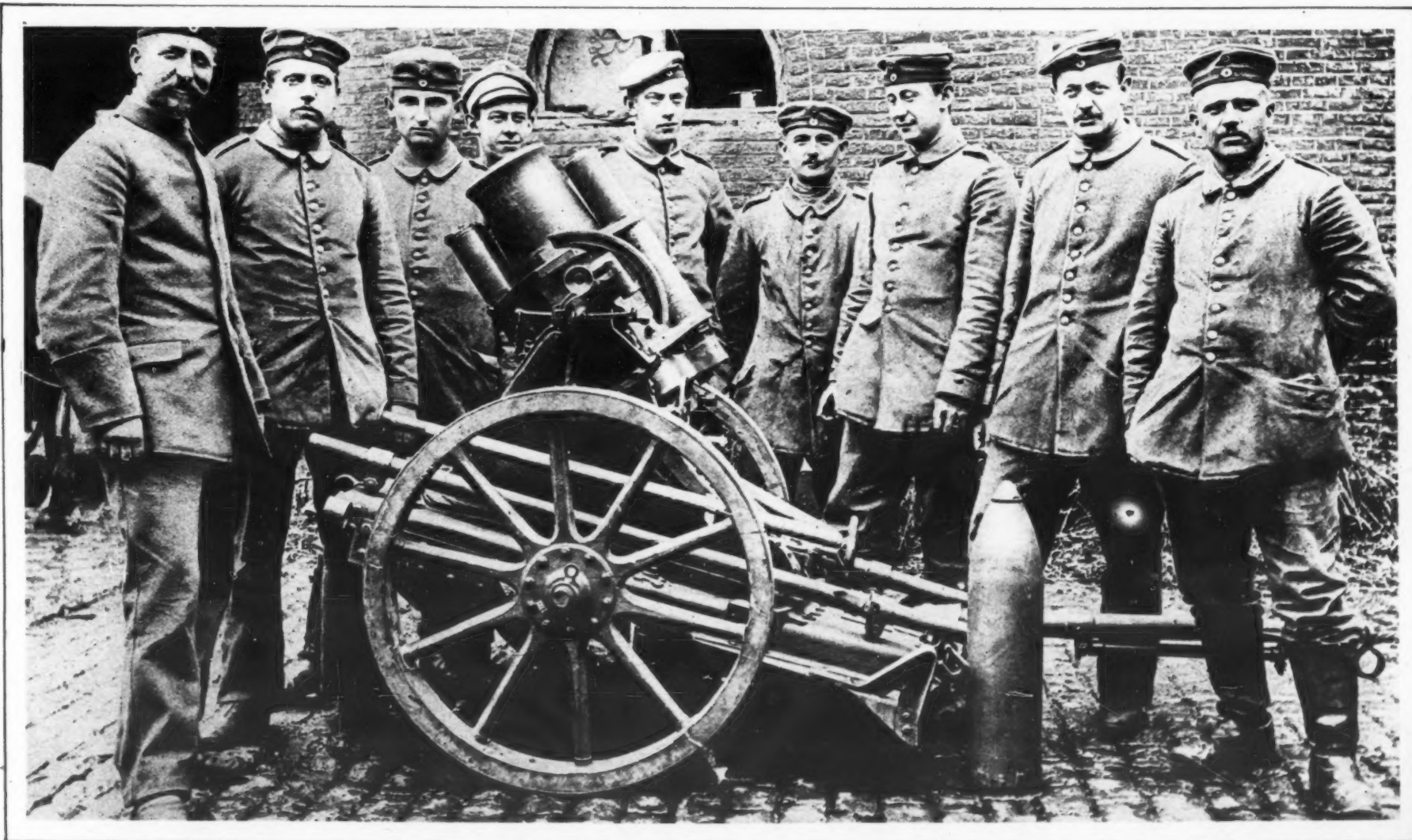
Every incoming American President is supplied with new banners for use at the White House and when attending official functions. One of these flags is always taken along when the President pays an official visit, and is flown on occasions naval and military in which the President takes part. The accompanying pictures show the experts at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, in the Government employ, at work on the new flags for President Wilson. The design of the flag is white stars on a field of blue, in the middle of which is a large star with the official coat of arms in the centre.

(Photo by H. D. Jones, from Underwood & Underwood.)

From German Sources in the West



A small group of English infantrymen taken prisoners by the Germans, and here seen in a small town of Northern France on their way to a German camp. The captives seem ill at ease.

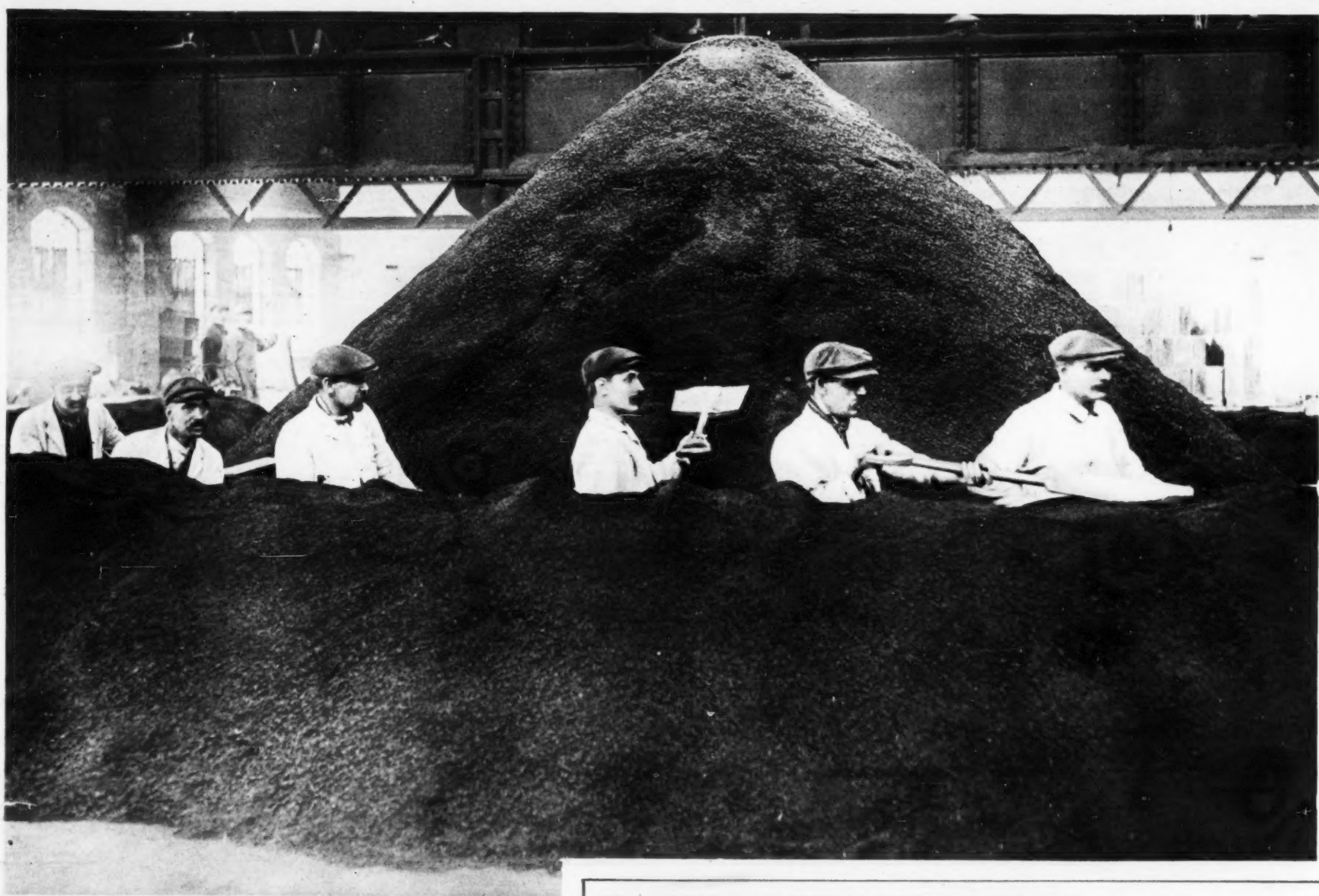


Very much "from German sources" is this picture, which shows one of two German trench mortars of a new and special type captured, with their crews, by the Canadians during their advance on Courcellette. The photo showing this one of the mortars with its

crew was taken from one of the prisoners, who is himself seen in the photo on the extreme left. The mortars, which were captured after a clear advance of a mile had been made by the battalion, will be returned to the battalion after the war as souvenirs.

(Photos from Central News Service.)

Some Novelties from the War Zones



In the trenches—of tea! A great mound of 48,000 pounds of tea which is being mixed and blended in London before being packed and shipped to British soldiers at the front.



This British hand grenade is the most popular one employed on the Somme. It is filled with ammonel, a very high explosive. In order to fire it the safety pin with the ring is pulled out, releasing the lever, which is hinged on a spring and falls, striking a percussion cap. The percussion cap ignites a fuse, which burns for five seconds, which in turn explodes a detonator containing fulminate of mercury, and thus explodes the charge. The edges are serrated so that the bomb will break in even pieces and distribute the projectiles in all directions at an even velocity.
(Photo by American Press Association.)



This Russian priest is blessing a gun before the artillery goes into action; the makeshift altar is seen just behind him; it consists of four gun shells set up on a cartridge case.
(Photos © International Film Service.)



The new medal designed by the British Admiral, Prince Louis of Battenberg, to commemorate the victories at Heligoland Bight and the Dogger Bank. The proceeds from its sale will be devoted to naval orphanages.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



A touch of African melody! Moroccan Spahis in their camp at the Somme render a few native selections.
(Press Illustrating Co.)